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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1916.

**A Line o' Cheer Each Day o' the Year.**  
By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

First printing of an original poem, written daily for The Washington Herald.

**THE CHOICE.**  
Wouldst thou have sunshine in thy soul,  
Or in the darkness grope?  
The choice is in thine own control,  
'Twixt grim Despair and Hope.

Despair ne'er led our steps to light,  
For darkness is her pelf,  
And all her ways are ways of night,  
But Hope is light herself.

(Copyright, 1916.)  
A reading of Berlin's accounts of the Zeppelin raids firmly establishes its title to leadership in yellow journalism.

If the ground hog didn't crawl back into his hole yesterday he needn't expect people to put much faith in his judgment hereafter.

The man who first made chewing gum is dead. The efficiency experts no doubt hold him responsible for a shocking amount of lost motion.

"Do you want a situation where all the President can do is to write messages and words of protest?" asked Mr. Wilson at Milwaukee. More like an explanation than an appeal.

Col. Roosevelt may be the man referred to in President Wilson's Des Moines speech, but he won't put the cap on unless he is willing to admit that it fits him and is becoming.

It is not improbable that the President has discovered by this time that there are also a lot of liars in the peace-at-any-price tribe, who have been telling him about public sentiment on the question of preparedness.

All of the details of his funeral were provided for in the will of a rich citizen of Reading, Pa., who even included the names of two clergymen, in case his first choice should decline to preach a good funeral sermon for \$2.50. It can easily be imagined that that man died of the high cost of living.

In New York a 12-year-old schoolgirl leaped from the fifth-story window of her home and killed herself because she was not advanced from one grade to another. This is, of course, an unusual case, but the fact has frequently been demonstrated in other ways that too much importance is attached to the matter of school promotions in the case of young children when they are made to feel humiliation and disgrace because of failure.

Representative Borland wants the Federal Trade Commission to find out why prices of dressed meats are going up while prices of cattle on the hoof are going down. If this process is actually taking place it would seem that Mr. Borland ought to be able to get the explanation by telephoning to any one of half a dozen government agencies, if they are on the job. Or possibly Hon. Jonathan Bourne may be able to help him out.

A great deal of unnecessary excitement is being stirred up over the question whether the name of a winsome young man who in the past few years has married two aged and enormously wealthy widows is Jack Thompson or Jean Harald Edward Saint Cyr. Since he waited until one wife was dead before marrying another, we don't see why the name makes much difference, though, in view of his proclivities, it is to be hoped for the sake of overworked marriage license clerks and persons that he will own up to Jack Thompson.

All insectivorous birds in this country are decreasing to per cent each year, according to an authority who asserts that unless we start at once to increase their numbers, to protect them and kill their enemies, within a decade all vegetation will be destroyed and the entire population will starve to death. In ten years we are all to die, if we don't protect the birds, and John Davey, a naturalist, of Ohio, who is sounding this warning to Y. M. C. A. audiences in New York can't get a quarter the space in the newspapers that is devoted to some seer or seers who predicts a great flood in 1922.

"When one thinks of the responsibility that the government ran in endeavoring to avoid all responsibility one remains astonished at so much stupidity," said Whitney Warren, of New York, addressing the Boston Harvard Club. "In this moment our reputation is compromised and our helplessness is an established fact; and the price of this humiliation is the German vote, which is in the hands of Mr. von Bernstorff." And, if we may believe the latest advice to the effect that Milwaukee would vote 4 to 1 against President Wilson today, he may not even collect "the price of humiliation."

**The Litigants in the Appam Case.**

Surprise at the sudden appearance in American waters of a British passenger ship believed to have been lost, in charge of a German prize crew, and the odd international complications involved fully account for the magnified interest and importance attached to the case of the Appam. No great naval feat was accomplished when a formidable German vessel of war captured this peaceful merchantman and placed aboard her a prize crew, which brought her across the Atlantic and into an American harbor. Revelation of the fact that such a German raider is at large of course added to the excitement here, though no doubt it was well known to the British authorities.

The problem of what disposition it shall make of the Appam case is now puzzling the Washington administration, and as there appears to be a rare conflict of conventions and treaties, the decision rendered will be important principally as establishing a precedent. It goes without saying that the movements of the Appam's noncombatant crew and passengers will not be restricted by this government, and their welfare is the most important consideration in connection with this individual case. The Washington authorities may decide it in accordance with its own view of its merits and add it to the long list of international controversies to be adjusted, and if possible guarded against by international agreement, after the war.

There is an important point connected with the dispute of the belligerents over the status of the Appam, however, that our State Department may be expected to take cognizance of. Germany has no claim to consideration, no standing in court, and her attempts to influence our interpretation of conflicting laws, conventions and treaties may properly be ignored, if not resented. The German navy is the mad dog of the high seas, that claimed our women and children of the Lusitania as victims. Germany cannot comply with the old legal maxim to the effect that he who comes to seek justice must come with clean hands. Germany has put its navy beyond the pale of international law. She can complain of no decision we make in the Appam case, because she has violated not only international law, but the laws of civilization and humanity and in doing so has murdered our citizens. She is an outlaw on the seas. On the other side of the Appam litigation is a belligerent nation that has yet to shed a drop of American blood or to be proved guilty of the smallest infraction of the laws of the sea in war.

Apparently this government does not lack authority to decide the case in any way that appears to it best to meet the ends of justice and fit the circumstances, and there is little cause for apprehension that a new diplomatic clash with a belligerent will result. Germany, the ocean outlaw, can make no complaint worthy of consideration, and Great Britain will ask nothing more than the recognition of her rights. The adoption of a course of procedure to govern similar cases in the future may be left until later. On the whole, a little calm reflection on the Appam case, now that the first excitement has subsided, quite dissipates the menace of further serious diplomatic complications and robs the surprising sea romance of much of its importance.

**A Dangerous Bill.**

Without considering the question whether or not absolute prohibition would prove a wise and beneficial policy for the District of Columbia the so-called Sheppard bill may be pronounced a dangerous measure that cannot possibly, in its present form, command majority votes in Senate and House. Unless amended it must fail because of its provisions that present a menace to peace and order. The announcement by the officers of the Anti-Saloon League that they will permit the Senate and House to amend the bill to avoid the destruction of a \$2,000,000 industry employing more than 200 workers in the District of Columbia, is of course gratifying; and perhaps Senators, Representatives and citizens will pocket their resentment at the shaping of the Capital's destiny through this agency. But there are other provisions in the Sheppard bill that promise trouble. The spectacle of an emissary from the imperial German Embassy depositing an American quarter at the District Building and obtaining a permit to decorate the ambassadorial board with half a dozen bottles of the brew of Milwaukee or St. Louis (Washington having been eliminated as a competitor) may be passed over as merely ludicrous. The possibility of a police raid on the dinner table of a private citizen, however, presents a more serious aspect. The bill is plainly susceptible of the interpretation that the home of any citizen may be searched if there is reason to suspect the presence of alcoholic liquor on his premises. Thus if a citizen, contemplating the entertainment of a few friends at dinner, hies himself to Baltimore and returns with a bottle or two concealed in a hand bag and he is observed by some enemy among the neighbors, or a discharged servant, who communicates his suspicions to the police, that dinner is exposed to the danger of a bluecoat invasion, just as though it were a game of penny ante, if the Sheppard bill is strictly interpreted. This and other oppressive provisions of the measure are no doubt in accordance with the intentions of the Anti-Saloon League, but it is inconceivable that Congress will approve them; nor is any demand for such legislation apparent. The bill should be taken from the Anti-Saloon League committee and referred to some committee of Congress for the purpose of making it at least intelligible.

**Notes "Writ in Water."**

The death of William Duster, the last survivor of the original Monitor's crew, recalls the fact that some of the historic notes of the United States have been "writ in water" and they are still quite legible.—New York Evening Sun.

**The G. O. P.'s Job.**

All the Republican party seems to need is a Presidential candidate who will be able to give a dinner party which Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Taft can both attend and enjoy.—Chicago Herald.

**The Detached People.**

By JOHN D. BARRY.  
While crossing the continent I have often seen in lonely stretches, wanderers, alone, strolling unconcernedly or comfortably resting under trees. One such figure has long remained in my memory. As the train whirled past he was sitting on the ground, bearded like the pard, with his back behind him, reading a newspaper and smoking, the picture of content. A passenger that I happened to be chatting with, looking out of the same window, remarked: "That fellow has reduced life to its essentials, hasn't he?" He, too, was impressed by the independence of the figure. That wanderer was enjoying an intimate relation with the fresh air and the sunshine and the mountains, with the simple, elemental things that so many of us, even when they lay all about us, scarcely were aware of. He gave the impression of being a free spirit. He made me sympathize with the feeling that inspired so many men to break away from the trammels of civilization and to take to the road. In the delightful "Vagabondia" volumes, collections of verse prized by lovers of genuine poetry, inspired by the spirit of youth with its longing to be free, Richard Hovey and Bliss Carman had stroked rovers and had put into rare expression their animating spirit.

It used to surprise me to notice that so many of those wanderers were middle aged or old. They evidently belonged to those who had become wearied of the strife in cities or discouraged or had finally succumbed to a longing for freedom that might have been in their minds from youth. Often their faces, and in their bearing, they displayed a sturdiness that indicated they were not mere failures. The truth was, it seemed to me, that, in a very true sense, they were idealists. They were actually putting their dream into reality. They were doing what a great many people longed to do and did not do for lack of courage and initiative.

Most of us, I believe, would be greatly surprised if we could find out the number of people who feel unrelated to the kind of living established by our conventions, who are uncomfortable and restless, often without knowing why, who belong among the detached. Some of them, strangely enough, would be found among the successful, those who, apparently, have most reason to be satisfied and contented and happy. If they were to speak out what is in their minds and hearts they would give us startling revelations. They would tell of irksome bonds which they would break if they only dared, of paralyzing restraints that debilitate the spirit and deny them the joy of living. One of the most successful men I know, a publisher who has made a great reputation for his efficiency, lives in a fine house on the Long Island heights, and has a magnificent view of the New York Harbor. He says that he never sees a ship sailing out of the bay without envying the people on board, even the humblest of the sailors. All his life he has longed to be a rover. He once confided to me that there were many times in his busy life when he had to fight an almost irresistible impulse to throw everything to the winds and go sailing away. Meanwhile, however, he went through the days with the air of one who met his responsibilities with a serene mind.

There are other kinds of detachment that are more appealing for the reason that they may be noted by casual observation. On Sundays and holidays one sees people aimlessly wandering about the street, unrelated to interest, scarcely knowing where to go or what to do, lost when they are not in the action provided by their daily work. They obviously include those who, through lack of opportunity or through faults of disposition, are unable to form those social ties which lead people to meet in cheerful groups. Natures of this sort are hard to help for the reason that they are hard to reach. The well-intentioned philanthropists who go down into the poorer quarters to do settlement work find them included among their most difficult problems. In some instances the trouble is due to the unfamiliarity that comes from alien birth and alien experiences and may be corrected in time by the acquiring of the current language and by the forming of new ties.

Among the most pathetic of the detached people are those who are sometimes described as "the lonely members of the pack." They are often temperamental isolates. Their type one often sees reflected in the animal world. Oddly enough, they are sometimes people with very strong social desires and of brilliant intellectual qualities. I have in mind now a man of this sort, an idealist who devoted his whole life to service, an admirer of Walt Whitman and of all that lover of mankind stood for, that versatile mixer. But by some curious twist of temperament he was unable to reach close to those about him, to be on easy and familiar terms with them, to get into their hearts. Though he had a natural distaste for smoking, when he was among men he used to try to smoke. It was both amusing and sad to see him trying to hide his discomfort. He would also force himself to drink in spite of his dislike of drinking. I used to wonder if his devotion to Whitman were not in some way associated with his admiration of qualities that he did not possess and that he would gladly have made great sacrifices to achieve. The things out of his character that he tried to do did not really help. Whitman could have got along without doing them.

This quality of detachment has, I imagine, characterized many people with real greatness, though freed of itself a kind of greatness. All remarkable power of the mind may have the effect of setting people apart. Besides, there are certain compensations that go with some kinds of detachment. Those intimately related to their kind are dependent on people outside. They cannot endure to be alone. Without companionship they perish. Perhaps those to be envied are the small minority who can enjoy their own society and the society of those who are able to find abundance of interests where there are no people and to find in people an abundance of interest. Most of all are they to be envied who can keep themselves unaffected by hostile conditions, who can get above them and who, even in situations that might be described as slavery, can achieve and maintain a freedom of the spirit.

**A Sinister Sentiment.**

Five negroes hung to a single limb! That is Georgia's latest record. That is the newest feat of the State which has come into such unpleasant notoriety because of its recent lynchings. Only a few weeks ago a number of negroes were lynched. At the present rate, Georgia lynchings will be the undisputed champions of the country in the art of stringing men up contrary to the mandates of the law.

Georgians argued that they knew best, when Frank was lynched. There was some sympathy for the attitude of the Georgians in this instance. But that State is eliminating the sympathy which outsiders have felt for it. The fierceness of the negro problem, when some incident makes it acute, is generally recognized throughout the South, and elsewhere when men have any knowledge of the problem aside from a theoretical knowledge.

Yet every man must know that there are certain fundamental principles of government, even of Christianity, which are grossly violated by the practice of lynching. This practice cannot be condoned. The effect is harmful, is brutalizing. Law is set aside; men go in a crowd to do evil. There is at least one county in Georgia, according to reports, where a negro dare not show his face. This county has rid itself of the black man by a system of terrorizing him.—Greenville (S. C.) News.

**Germany at War with Us.**

Now that Germany is at war with us, destroying our shops and factories and killing American citizens on American soil, what are the American people going to do about it?—Boston Transcriber.

**Felix H. Levy to Discuss Business Legislation in Editorials in The Herald**

Beginning tomorrow, in the editorial columns of The Washington Herald, Mr. Felix H. Levy, eminent lawyer, and former special assistant to the Attorney General of the United States, in a series of editorials will discuss the operation of the Sherman anti-trust law, the prosecutions that have been undertaken for violation of its provisions, and also the failure and inadequacy of the two supplemental laws, known as the Clayton law and the trade commission law enacted a little more than a year ago. Because of his professional experience Mr. Levy is especially qualified to discuss the effects and defects of legislation which controls the nation's business.

Felix H. Levy was born in 1869 in San Antonio, Tex., and graduated in 1890 from the Law School of the University of Virginia with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, having previously graduated from the literary department of the same university with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He was admitted to the bar of Galveston, Tex., but after practicing there a few months removed to New York City, where he took up the active practice of the law, in which he is now engaged.

In February, 1905, he was appointed special counsel to the Department of Justice and likewise special assistant to the Attorney General for the purpose of conducting the prosecution of the Tobacco Trust under the Sherman law. He was associated in this work with Mr. Henry W. Taft, of New York City, brother of former President Taft. Mr. Levy continued in the government's service as a prosecutor under the Sherman law until June, 1907, when he was succeeded by Hon. James C. McReynolds, subsequently the Attorney General under President Wilson and now an associate justice of the United States Supreme Court.

After the termination of his work for the government under the Sherman law, Mr. Levy took part in many Sherman law cases. In October, 1911, he was one of the leading counsel representing the independent tobacco industry in their opposition to the plan proposed by the Tobacco Trust to carry out the Supreme Court's dissolution decree. On account of his wide professional experience with the Sherman law, he was requested, in November, 1911, by the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce to appear before it and give his opinion in regard to proposed amendments to the Sherman law.

In 1913 he was the leading counsel for the defense in the Sherman law suit brought by the government against the National Wholesale Jewelers' Association and the National Association of Manufacturing Jewelers. As a result of this case and the familiarity which Mr. Levy gained of the effect of the Sherman law upon trade associations, he was invited to address many of the important commercial associations of this country.

In February, 1914, he was requested by the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives to appear before it at its hearings in Washington, D. C., for the purpose of giving his opinion with respect to the then pending Clayton bill, and he was the first witness to point out the deficiencies in that bill, many of which as pointed out by him were subsequently corrected.

About this time he was invited to confer with the joint committees of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of New York and of the Merchants' Association of the City of New York, who were then considering the pending Clayton bill and the trade commission bill.

The views of so high an authority as Mr. Levy it is believed will prove of special interest at this time to readers of The Herald in private as well as in official life. His articles, a dozen or more of them, will appear in the editorial columns of The Herald from day to day during the present month.

**The Herald's Army and Navy Department**  
Latest and Most Complete News of Service and Personnel Published in Washington.

By E. B. JOHNS.

Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, commander of the Panama Canal garrison, arrived in Washington yesterday for a conference with the Secretary of War. He was accompanied by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs.

With Gen. Edwards' testimony the Senate committee will close its hearings on army legislation and take up the work of formulating a bill. Few officers of the regular army are better known to the country over than Gen. Edwards. He was formerly chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs which he organized when he was on duty at Washington. He has been identified with the Philippine government in some capacity almost ever since the American occupation until he was relieved as Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs about three years ago. His first command arose from leaving Washington, was in the Hawaiian Islands, where he reorganized the garrisons and brought them up to war strength. From Hawaii Gen. Edwards was transferred to the Second Division, from where he saw some strenuous service on the Mexican border.

Gen. Edwards is now engaged in organizing the mobile army in the Panama Zone and if the recommendations of the General Staff are followed a new department will be created. On account of his military experience and the details of the bill, Gen. Edwards has displayed in organizing the Insular Bureau and the troops in the field, the Senate Committee decided to refer the bill to the committee when it decided to make Washington to submit a report on the proposed reorganization bill that is pending before Congress.

The Committee on Naval Affairs of the House has printed the report of the hearings on the bill for an increase in the number of midshipmen a complete stenographic report of the proceedings of the committee with regard to the bill, a favorable report on the measure. Rear Admiral Samuel McGowan, paymaster general of the navy, was called in to the meeting to answer some questions as to the details of the bill, and quotations from him as he replied to questions make up a good part of the printed hearings.

The report is complete in every detail, and the official stenographers making note of the fact that "the clerk of the committee thereupon handed some papers to the chairman," a Representative (Calloway, Tennessee, a Buchanan supporter) asked the committee to report the bill with numerous and irrelevant questions.

Finally Mr. Buchanan announced that he would not vote for the bill on account of "an evolution in regard to methods of warfare." Mr. Buchanan went on to argue at length that submarines, mines and aircraft had antiquated battleships. Mr. Gurnea suggested that even if this were true the navy would need officers to operate submarines and the other vessels enumerated by Mr. Buchanan. This did not placate the gentleman from Illinois, and it is reported that he reserves the right to oppose the bill on the floor.

While national legislation is framing to make discrimination against the uniforms of enlisted men of the army, navy and United States Marine Corps a misdemeanor, Maj. Gen. Barnett, commanding the Marine Corps, has been officially informed that the manager of a vaudeville house in Quincy, Mass., welcomes

**Doings of Society**

Senator and Mrs. Claude A. Swanson entertained at dinner last evening in honor of the Vice President and Mrs. Marshall. Invited to meet the honor guests were the Postmaster General and Mrs. Burleson, the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels, Representative and Mrs. J. Willard Ragsdale, Gen. and Mrs. George Barnett, Judge and Mrs. Charles B. Howry, Representative and Mrs. Walter A. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Lambert, Mr. Riley Gordon, of New York, and Dr. James H. Gore.

The Secretary of State and Mrs. Robert Lansing were guests of honor at a dinner of twenty-four covers by Judge and Mrs. Charles C. McChesney at the Willard last evening. The dinner was served in the presidential suite and the table was decorated in spring flowers, pink being the predominant color.

The Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. McAdoo were the guests in whose honor the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Malburn entertained at dinner last evening. The other guests included Senator and Mrs. Sausbury, Assistant Secretary of States and Mrs. Osborne, Commissioner of Patents and Mrs. Thomas Ewing, Assistant Attorney General and Mrs. Charles Warren, Mr. and Mrs. John Skelton Williams, Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh and Senator Thomas.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Tasker Bliss were hosts at dinner last evening, entertaining in honor of Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. S. M. B. Young. The other guests were Gen. and Mrs. William C. Gorgas, Gen. and Mrs. Joseph P. Sanger, Gen. and Mrs. George P. Scriven, Gen. Crowder and Miss Bliss.

Mrs. William Barrett Ridgley gave a dinner party last evening for Miss Willmerding, of New York, who is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Frank Pleadwell. Later the party attended the dance given by J. J. Loving, Mrs. E. N. Jones, Mrs. J. A. Moore, Mrs. Andrew Moses, Mrs. Altman, Mrs. Sherer, Mrs. Charles W. Fenner, Mrs. Charles Humphreys, Mrs. Craig Snyder, Mrs. George E. Martin, Mrs. C. A. Hedekin, Mrs. Eaton A. Edwards, Mrs. J. H. McRae, Mrs. Nelson E. Margolis, Mrs. Fielder M. Beall, Mrs. George T. Graves, Mrs. William Martin, Mrs. W. S. Graves, Mrs. Charles Farnsworth, Mrs. C. A. Devel, and Mrs. S. T. Ansell.

Mrs. Fred Dennett and Mrs. Charles Bennett Smith, wife of Representative Smith, of Buffalo, will receive this afternoon at Mrs. Dennett's residence in Q street.

Mrs. George P. McLean, wife of Senator McLean, will not be at home today.

Mrs. Robert Henry, wife of Representative Henry, of Texas, and her daughter, Mrs. Harold Parmelee, entertained all the school society circles at the tea table in Washington at a reception yesterday afternoon. The tea table was decorated with a large basket, tied with a pink sash, and filled with Killarney roses and pussy willows. Presiding at the table were Mrs. Cone Johnson and Mrs. W. D. Smith, and others who assisted were Mrs. William Harlee, Mrs. Mark Goodson, Mrs. Irene Blair, and Miss Lillian Sutton.

Mrs. and Mrs. Edward Bok, of Philadelphia, are in Washington and are staying at the Shoreham.

Mrs. L. E. Stormed will be at home informally today and on February 17.

Mrs. Jorge Godoy, son of the Mexican Minister to Cuba, and known in Washington society circles as "the man who talks in verse," will recite some of his original poems in both English and Spanish at a tea to be given at the Godoy home, 1715 Q street, northwest, Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Ernest J. Behm, choirmaster of Holy Trinity Church, will accompany Mr. Godoy on the piano.

Yesterday former Ambassador Bryan entertained Commanders Norrura and Mori and several other Japanese navy officers at a luncheon party.

Mrs. William H. Thompson, wife of Senator Thompson, of Kansas, will be at home this afternoon at the National Hotel, 2627 Woodlee road. She will be assisted by the ladies of the Kansas delegation in Congress.

The jubilee committee of the Y. W. C. A. Mrs. Robert Lansing chairman, will be the honor guests of the Congressional Club on Friday afternoon. The program will begin at 4 o'clock, and tea will be served at 5 o'clock.

Mrs. Thomas P. Gore will be at home this afternoon from 4 to 6.

Miss Phelan and Miss Sullivan will not receive today but will be at home on the following Thursday.

Mrs. Elmer Black, of New York, who came to Washington for the Southern Fall and to keep other social engagements, is stopping at the Willard.

Mrs. Ralph E. Gallinger, daughter-in-law of Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, will be at home this afternoon from 4 to 6 o'clock at Stoneleigh Court.

Mr. Edwin Corning, of Albany, N. Y., who came to Washington for the funeral of Admiral Barker, is stopping at the Willard. Mrs. Corning is the daughter of Mrs. Barker by a former marriage.

Mrs. and Mrs. Edward Ayer, of Chicago, arrived at Washington yesterday and are staying at the Willard. They are making a short stay at the Willard. Other arrivals of yesterday include Mr. Albert C. Case, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Kennedy, of Buffalo; Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Hutton, of New York; and Mrs. M. Updewood, of New Bedford, Mass.; and Dr. and Mrs. Spencer S. Roche, of Garden City, L. I.

Col. Ira A. Haynes, U. S. A., commanding at Fort Monroe, arrived at any one.

"No, I never knock because I don't know whose friend I may be abusing."

"But why don't you praise occasionally?"

"Because I never know whose enemy I may be helping."—Detroit Free Press.

The Office Boy (to persistent lady artist who calls six times a week)—The editor's still engaged.

The Lady Artist—Tell him it doesn't matter if I don't want to marry him.

The Office Boy—You're a little bit to tell him that, miss. He's had several disappointments today. Try and look in again next year.—London Sketch.

The editor in charge of the personal inquiry column opened his letter with a ston.

"I have lost three husbands," a lady reader had written, confidentially, "and now have the offer of a fourth. Shall I accept him?"

The editor dipped his pen in the ink. "This was the last straw," he wrote. "I should say you are much too careless to be trusted with a fourth."—Tit-Bits.

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